tang and with Chiang Kai-shek as its leading figure, nor the Communists showed signs of yielding. They were unable to drive the Japanese out. By tradition and temperament the Chinese were better at defensive than offensive warfare. Yet, to their surprise, the Japanese found themselves confronted with a long war.

In pursuance of their plan to win the "cooperation" of the Chinese, the Japanese set up a regime which they hoped would comply with their wishes. They professed to be fighting to liberate the Chinese from Communism and those associated with Chiang Kai-shek. In December, 1937, they set up at Peking what was termed the Provisional Government of the Republic of China with elderly, anti-Kuomintang Chinese in charge. Eventually they induced a former intimate of Sun Yat-sen, Wang Ch'ing-wei, to head a government which they trusted would be something more than provisional. March 30, 1940, the "return" of the "national government" to Nanking was staged amid great pomp. Wang had held high office at Chungking but had broken with that regime. The government of which he was now the titular chief executive was hailed by the Japanese as the legitimate one for the entire country and as representing the real Kuomintang and the heir of the Sun Yat-sen tradition. With it Tokyo entered into treaty relations with a promise for reciprocal respect for each other's territories and sovereignty and for cooperation against Communism and in economic, political, and cultural measures. The new Nanking government gave formal recognition to Manchoukuo and was in turn recognized by the then associates of Japan, Germany and Italy, and their satellites. It

was obviously as much a puppet as was Manchoukuo. Wang Ch'ing-wei never possessed real power and died in 1944.

Japan went about the organization of the portions of China proper which it occupied in such fashion as to take advantage of their resources. Mines, railways, telephones, telegraphs, factories, banks, dockyards, and shipping were taken over by Japanese companies or, if the Chinese shared the ownership, the control was in Japanese hands. Japan also reconstituted the schools of "occupied" China in such a way that they would support its aims. Japanese was substituted for English as the second language taught and textbooks were revised to make them friendly to Japan.